





## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	AIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meijers	WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY, 19th May.
MANILA, YAP, NE GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gathmann	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isaks	About SATURDAY, 20th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORWICHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	11th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	X		24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	OCEANIE	Sellier	25th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and principal steamers on the line  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

## HONGKONG-MANILA-ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. "RIGEL"	1,750	Levert	MANILA	Immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lishers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

## To Let.

TO LET.  
ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, 10-C, HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.  
"FAIR VIEW" No. 1 Robinson Road, containing Six Rooms and Several Small Rooms and Large Outhouses.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

TO LET.  
SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.  
Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Prince's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

TO LET.  
NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.  
GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

TO LET.  
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.  
No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VEXES ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.  
No. 10, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

TO LET.  
TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELLEVUE TERRACE, first floor, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—  
"HOUSEHOLDER"  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

TO LET.  
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vexes Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.  
Apply to—  
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS BY HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1907.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche &amp; Co."

XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50  
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

O. C. MOOSA,  
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK &amp; COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

BENGER'S  
Food

Is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

## THE MACAO BOUNDARY.

Under date Shanghai, 1st June 1887, "A Portuguese" writes in the N. C. D. News as follows:—  
"The agitation on the part of the Chinese against Macao as a Portuguese possession does not appear to have yet spent its force. On the contrary, it is still going on, although somewhat quiescent during the last few days. It is now, to all appearances, no longer the question of the delimitation of the Portuguese Colony's boundaries that the Cantonese, countenanced by the Peking Government, have in view to discuss, in order to find an amicable solution thereto. In plain language, China is trying to find excuse to restrict as much as possible the area of Macao, and even to wrest the place from the hand of Portugal."

It is said that the Imperial Government is inclined to adopt the views of the people and gentry of Canton, and consequently to deal firmly with the Portuguese. Such a design is ominous and taken in conjunction with the report that the Imperial Government proposes to question or punish the officials who concurred in the Treaty with Portugal, the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from these premises is that there is something sinister lying behind them. One feels instinctively that the repudiation of the Luso-Chinese Treaty is contemplated.

On legal grounds, Portugal's position is quite unassailable. In Art. 11 of the Treaty dated December 1, 1887, between Portugal and China, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at Peking on April 28, 1888, we read:—

"China confirms to its entirety the second article of the Protocol of Lisbon, relating to the perpetual occupation and government of Macao by Portugal."

The second article of the Protocol of Lisbon, dated 26 March, 1887, is to the following effect:—

"China confirms perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependency by Portugal, as any other Portuguese possession."

This recognition of Portugal's sovereignty over Macao and its dependencies is absolute. The article that follows whereby Portugal bound herself "never to alienate Macao without previous agreement with China" speaks only of a contingency that might arise in the future.

An international fact confirming such a recognition, as stated above is by its nature and by its very letter to last for ever—in perpetuity. It cannot be abrogated. Only stipulations regarding Tariff and commercial articles, which appear in this instrument, being transitory in virtue of their nature, may be subject to revision; and these matters are disposed of by Art. XLVI, which reads thus:—

"It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff, and of the commercial articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years etc."

It is thus seen that the Luso-Chinese Treaty is not to be torn up at the bidding of the Cantonese, and that Portugal stands firm on her rights.

Let me here say a few words regarding Macao and its dependencies. When the above Treaty was signed twenty-two years ago by Senhor Thomaz de Souza Roriz, on the part of Portugal, and by Prince Ching and Sun Im-men, on the part of China, our occupation of Macao included the whole of the small peninsula up to the barrier erected so far back as 1573 by the Chinese themselves, to indicate, no doubt, the limit of the Portuguese Colony. Besides, we were also in effective occupation of some islands in the neighbourhood. These territories must, therefore, have been in the minds of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries when they set their seals to the Treaty, in which to the main provision of Art. II is attached the following additional clause:—

"It is stipulated that Commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries, which shall be determined by a special convention, but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect of them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution or alteration by either of the parties."

Regarding the territorial waters the Chinese deny that we have any. But by reference to the Commercial Treaty between China and Portugal signed at Shanghai in November, 1904, one will find "waters of Macao" expressly inserted in its Art. IV. This Treaty, it is true, still requires to be ratified, but I may say, subject to correction, that for all practical purposes, it appears to be in force. In such an important matter, however, the principles laid down by publicists are very explicit.

Therefore, from historical records, from the facts of long and effective occupation, from the existence of an international pact, in which pledges are solemnly given, and having in view the Law of Nations, every one with an unbiased mind, will find that China's attitude in this question of the Macao Boundary is entirely indefensible. She will act more in conformity with her pledges, if she will proceed to the delimitation on the basis indicated in the additional clause to Art. II, referred to above, i.e., Macao as it was in 1887, "without addition, diminution or alteration." And should China come to terms with Portugal on this basis, and co-operate with us in the efforts we are making for the regeneration of this first link in the relations between the West and the Far East, she will also act more in conformity with her best interests, as, commercially speaking, Macao will always belong to her almost exclusively.

## GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturer, at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breckholes from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & KEYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London, W.C. 2.

## WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
  2. A CONE point upwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
  3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
  4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
  5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
  6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
  7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
  8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Fan K' Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sh'ao K'ui.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a storm warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

For further particulars, apply to the Observatory, or to the Harbour Office, or to the Water Police Station.



## Intimation.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.,**

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

*Special Show*

**MUSLIN BLOUSES**

AND

**Ready Made WASHING DRESSES**

**Ladies' and**

**Children's**

**BATHING**

**COSTUMES**

**POWELL'S**

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

and

**28, Queen's Road.**

Hongkong, 18th April, 1909.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

**BEST AMERICAN SUGAR CORN SEEDS**

IN PACKETS,

at 10 Cents each.

Apply to—**GRACA & CO.,**  
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [319]

FOR SALE.

**"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.**

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

"The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced."

Far superior than Remington, Oliver, Underwood and much cheaper.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND  
REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

**DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,**

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

**THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,**

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE  
USEFUL ARTICLES  
OF  
CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS  
and TOYS

AT  
VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season  
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACOS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.  
Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

28, Queen's Road, April 1909.

## THE WAR-BALLOON.

THE ORIGIN OF IT.

A CENTURY TOO SOON.

The war-balloon came of the second mother of inventions. It was Year II. of the Republic. The battle-gaze of a king's head which she had chucked down to all Europe had found Europe somewhat haltingly responsive, when it came to business. But the armies were converging on Paris, and the Committee of National Defence was put to its tumps in the big game it had got to play. The circumstances suggested all sorts of new-fangled devices. Presently a scientist found himself the father of the notion of a war-balloon.

He, was Monge. Monge, after the electric method of the time, had been put at the head of the navy. Perhaps that may have helped him to his consideration of the airship. He talked over his idea with Borthollet, Foucroy, and other congenial spirits. They called in Guyton de Morveau. De Morveau had been Advocate-General in the Dijon Parliament. A born Burgundian, he was an enthusiastic believer in aerostatics. He had made several ascents, himself, only a few years before. All these men, in fact, were contemporaries of Pilatre de Rozier, and the Montgolfiers, and had all witnessed the experiments of Charles and Robert and De Blanchard, balloonists of a later school. Monge's notion was thus pretty well assured of a favourable consideration. The sub-committee to whom it was referred decided for it unanimously. In the June of 1793, experiments were begun, with an old balloon which had been put away somewhere in Paris; and so encouraging did these prove that, in the October following, the Chateau and Park of Fouquet's old Meudon were requisitioned; and, there—where it is now—a school for aerostats and a workshop combined were formally established. The heads of their department were Coutelle, Conte, and Lhomond. Coutelle was a pupil of Charles. He had been an abbe, a petit collet, whom the Revolution had inspired with other views of life. Conte was a practical chemist; Lhomond was Coutelle's second-in-command.

The last week in October, 1793, saw the construction of the first war balloon begun and finished. The inflation was another matter. There was no convenient gasometer. The sulphuric acid product was not to be had; all sulphur being required for the powder factories. But Conte had invented a process of producing hydrogen from the decomposition of water—a complicated and tedious process that made the inflation of "L'Entreprenant" a matter of six-and-thirty hours; and this was performed at night. Altogether, the initial expenses were heavy. When "L'Entreprenant" made its first ascent at Meudon it had cost all £2,000, and carried but two aerostats at that.

There it was, however, and it was proposed to give the Army of the North the immediate benefit of the new idea. The Army of the North was not prepared to give the new idea a very favourable reception. "We do not want balloons," wrote Duguesnoy, the civil commissioner, "we want battalions. Your Conte has the air of a farceur." Conte came back somewhat disgusted. The Government decided to postpone active aeronautical proceedings. In point of fact, Coutelle had discovered that for mykling, and transmitting, observations, the free balloon was unsuitable; the captive balloon was indicated. "Entreprenant" was fitted with guide ropes, instructions were flung to the balloon company below as to elevation, and direction; and the result of observation was sent down, on paper, in little bags of sand. In devising this elaborately primitive arrangement, it never seems to have occurred to anybody that flying might as well do the whole.

The balloon company of "L'Entreprenant" was small in point of numbers—twenty-four rank and file, and two officers, Coutelle and Lhomond; but it tried its recruits pretty high. A working knowledge of masonry, carpentry, lock-making, impressionist sketching, and pneumatic chemistry was part of what was required of the war-balloonist of those days; and this may have something to say to the fact that the establishment never saw more than two companies. The uniform was the black, with blue facings of the Engineers; a short sabre and a pair of pistols were the regulation armament.

Thus manned and equipped, "L'Entreprenant" was pronounced fit for service. Coutelle was ordered to Maubeuge, then beleaguered, but so closely that his train of waggon, conveying the aerostat and his belongings reinforced the garrison without mishap. It took the better part of a week before Conte had built his furnaces, decomposed a sufficiency of water, and generated sufficient gas for the inflation; but at last the first war balloon duly ascended. It proved its usefulness in the first half-hour. The besieged were made aware that the besiegers had more tents up than men to fill them. In the course of the day, many attacks were intelligently anticipated before they occurred. Yet, when Coutelle, after being the object of much bad shooting, came down, himself and his balloon undamaged, he got no particular thanks; but soldiers were against the thing. Commanders could not be got, at first, to appreciate the value of information sent down to them in little bags of sand. The siege of Maubeuge was raised, however. Coutelle bounced the inflated "L'Entreprenant" over the walls, and went on to the next scene of operations. The Government, at all events, was satisfied.

In the following year, Fleurus was fought, and there, beyond question, "L'Entreprenant" had a decisive effect on the fortunes of the day in facilitating the junction of the Army of North with Jourdan. The Austrians regarded the innovation with a sort of superstitious awe; they never once succeeded in hitting it; and would be shot as soon as was taken. The "L'Entreprenant" was never taken. It went on to Strasbourg, and was finally worn out in the

service there. A second balloon under the command of Lhomond, was detailed for service at the time that General Bonaparte was trying conclusions with us in Egypt. He had no opportunity of seeing it in action; the transport in which it was being conveyed having been sunk or taken. But the First Consul had no great opinion of a war balloon. He broke up the establishment at Meudon, and, as far as soldiers were concerned, the balloons went to sleep, until it awoke, the other day, to find itself a "dirigible," or an aeroplane, Captain Coutelle and his "L'Entreprenant" were a century in advance of their time. *Full Mail Gazette.*

## AN ALARMED ACCOUNTANT.

WAS LOSING HIS MEMORY—SUFFERING WITH BACK PAINS AND WEAKNESS—MADE TIRED AND NERVOUS BY A FEW HOURS' WORK. HEALTH, STRENGTH AND APPETITE COMPLETELY RESTORED BY  
**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

When the late Dr. Lippool, the Pope's famous physician, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to the whole world as a remedy for Anæmia and Neurasthenia (Nerve Debility) some years ago, he only did so after receiving most positive proof, through experiments made in his own practice, that these Pills possess the exceptional merits claimed for them as a Blood and Nerve tonic medicine. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. T. N. Cooray, of Kandy, Ceylon, whose symptoms were undoubtedly those of Neurasthenia or Nerve Weakness, found speedy and complete cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Cooray, who is Accountant to the Kandy Arrack Farm, writes in the following enthusiastic terms:—

"It was about three years ago that I found my health gradually giving way," says he. "I became subject to severe back pains, my appetite declined, I felt tired and nervous after a few hours' work, and was losing my memory; in fact my condition became so alarming at last that it seemed as though I should not be able to continue my work as an accountant much longer. So pale, thin and debilitated was my appearance that my friends often remarked about it."



Mr. T. N. Cooray, of Kandy, Ceylon. Who here describes his cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Continuing with the Pills for some little time longer I found my health perfectly restored. Now I can work for hours at a stretch without feeling any fatigue, and to my great happiness, the backaches, nervousness, and other ailments which troubled me formerly are quite unknown. I am recommending these wonderful life-giving Pills to all my friends, and tender my warmest thanks for the benefit I have derived from their use."

As a remedy for all ailments arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People stand unrivalled. They are likewise world-famed as a specific for nervous disorders. Testimony proves that they have cured, among other maladies, Anæmia, Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headaches, Malaria, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema and Skin Eruptions. To ladies suffering from the special disorders of their sex they are invaluable, and to men broken down by overwork, residence in unhealthy climates or excess they are promptly restorative. Obtainable at all shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 233 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 per box, per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$7.50, post free. [3]

## Intimations.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 575 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 450 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1908. [36]

## NOTICE

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph Office* or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and 2002.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [319]

## Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
TO-MORROW,

the 11th May, 1909, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

**A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF ITALIAN SOFT FELT HATS,**  
**HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,**  
Also

A Quantity of **JAPANESE CURIOS.**

TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [401]

## Intimations.

**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,**  
SHIP-HANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

**HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,**  
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for  
**FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM**  
and  
**P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTHS WHISKY, &c.**

**EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK**

AT  
**REASONABLE PRICES**

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [111]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS.**  
7.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS on Week Days.**

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.**

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [441]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

**LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,**

**CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,**  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
**FURNITURE STORE**  
at  
No. 39, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

**WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE**  
of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.  
25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

**AN INSPECTION INVITED.**  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [441]

## Consignees.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"FRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of May, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of May, at 9.30 A.M.  
All claims must reach us before the 15th of May, 1909, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.  
Ex S.S. *Sachsen* from Barcelona.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [5]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KORANNA,"  
Captain Bear, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.  
All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th May will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [397]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MIDDELSBORO, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.  
Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 6 A.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [399]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [40]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

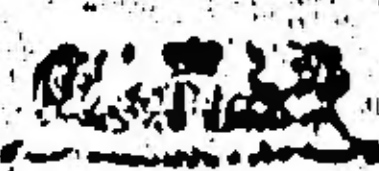
"POONA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.  
Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.  
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.  
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [41]



Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Household.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents  
" " Gallon .....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned M.B., nor to return any Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)  
DAILY—36 per annum.  
Weekly—12 per annum.  
The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.20 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.  
On May 3, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. MIDDLETON, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1909.

THE SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

The Shanghai Alhambra, concerning which so much has been heard of late, formed the subject of two special telegrams from our Shanghai correspondent last week. Writing on the 3rd inst., the senior journal makes the following editorial comments on the recent said:—It is not surprising that the chief topics of interest in the Settlement during the past two days should have been the said that was effected at the Alhambra on Friday afternoon, and the probable outcome of the Municipal Council. It will be seen that the actual course of events was decidedly less highly coloured than some of the stories that were in circulation. The police were careful to visit the Alhambra at a time when their intrusion might be calculated to cause the least possible disturbance; such resistance as was offered to them would appear to have been more a matter of form than anything else; and beyond the removal of the roulette wheels, the amount of damage done to the premises was practically nil. In point of fact, however, the gravity of the trespass is not to be disguised by any means that could be adopted to lighten the immediate results of its commission; and although gambling was continued more or less as usual on Friday night, the Council's intentions were

ufficiently explicit to convince the proprietors of the establishment that it would be as well to suspend operations until the wishes of the Spanish Minister at Peking should be made known. The boldness of the step, upon which the Council had decided to bring this long-standing scandal to a head, is accentuated by the fact that the Spanish Consul-General is now absent from Shanghai; and that in his absence, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, who represents Spanish interests for the time being, would scarcely feel justified, whatever his private opinions on the subject, in granting the warrant, the refusal of which by his absent colleague had been for so long a time a subject of notorious complaint. It would be idle to attempt to deny that the Council has acted entirely *ultra vires* in thus taking the law into its own hands. That fact must be at least as plain to members of the Council themselves as to any disinterested spectator, and in view of the possibility of proceedings being taken, either in the Court of Consuls, or against the Police, it would be scarcely permissible to comment further upon the episode. But the very deliberation with which the raid has been planned and carried out is evidence that the authorities were prepared to risk the consequences of their action in view of the complicated circumstances of the Alhambra scandal. The Resolution which was passed at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, whereby the Council was unanimously authorized "to take such steps as are possible to close them (i.e. gambling houses) or to apply to them the conditions of licence now enforced for places of public entertainment within Settlement limits," does not, of course, amount to more than an expression of popular feeling, without practical value in the eye of the law. Its moral weight, however, is not to be underestimated; and in view of this Resolution the authorities might well feel that it was incumbent upon them to make a decisive move. That the Consular Body is virtually at one in agreement as to the necessity of putting down gambling was a matter of common knowledge; and from the last letter on the subject addressed to the Municipal Council, in which the option was put forward that the Council had not exhausted all the means at its disposal to check the Alhambra's career, it might be inferred that the Consular Body was prepared for the institution of drastic measures. To have cut off the electric light or water supply of the offending establishment and generally to have withdrawn from it Municipal protection, would have been so simple an expedient that we can only suppose that the Council dismissed it from consideration as being, at best, but a half-hearted line to adopt. The community, it would be argued, had come to a definite decision on the question, and the authorities were thereby brought face to face with this anomaly, that one insignificant member had chosen to assume that he could defy the expressed opinion of the whole. Settlement. That the course which the Council resolved to follow was exceptional may be readily admitted, but the circumstances of the case were certainly not less exceptional; and the Councilors might not unreasonably feel that they would have the moral support of the immense majority of ratepayers in forcing to a crucial point a scandal which had too long been permitted to wax fat on apparent immunity. Of the future outcome of the raid there can as yet be nothing beyond speculation. Apart from the question of trespass, a technical affront has been offered to the Spanish flag under whose protection the Alhambra has contrived to hitherto to shelter itself; and for that insult the Spanish Minister can hardly fail to exact an ample apology. Such an apology, however, there is little reason to doubt would be readily made, nor need we suppose that the Council would consider it necessary to couple its excuses with any condition; that gambling should not further be permitted under Spanish protection. Whatever offence has been committed against the flag of Spain by the intrusion of the Municipal Police, without warrant, into the house of a private individual, it cannot but be felt that the real offence began from the day on which the owners of that house were permitted to claim the protection which they have so greatly abused. The honour of Shanghai, the pride that may be felt in its position and its fair name before the world, are shared alike by every nation that posesses an official representation in its councils; and that the prestige of any country should be employed as a device under which a slur may be cast on that honour and that pride, as it has been cast by the existence of the Alhambra, is what no self-respecting people permit. This, we are confident, is the view that will be taken by the Spanish Minister at Peking; and so soon as the desired apology for the irregularity of Friday afternoon's proceedings has been tendered, there is little doubt but that his Excellency will take steps to ensure that the Spanish flag shall be no longer mis-used as a cloak for outrage upon the proper and openly expressed feelings of Shanghai.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Waiwatu has asked the Throne to be used special credentials and an official seal for the Macau Boundary Commissioner.

ANOTHER coolie was arrested yesterday for trespassing in the Army Ordnance Department yard. He was fined \$50 in the Police Court, to-day.

THE annual tennis match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the L. R. C. postponed from last Saturday, will take place on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 4.45 p.m.

THE body of the woman, Lau Fui, who jumped into the harbour the other day from the steamer *Fatshan*, in order, so it was alleged, to avoid her kidnappers, was picked up in the harbour by the water Police this morning.

We are kindly informed that the total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s three mines for the week ending April 24, 1909, amounted to 29,227.65 tons and the sales during the period to 27,574.43 tons.

Anti-Opium Campaign.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS.  
ENFORCEMENT IN CANTON.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th May.  
The Canton Anti-Opium Association has issued a notification for public information, which the following is a free translation:—  
"From the 11th of this month (the 30th April) the regulation regarding the distribution of wooden board licences to opium smokers has actually come into operation, and thereafter nobody will be allowed to buy opium or to smoke opium without the necessary licence. In the regulation approved by the Imperial Government for the institution of Deliberative Councils, opium smokers will not be permitted to be nominated at the elections as members for such Councils, as they are considered to be men of no use. At present the Government Anti-Opium Bureau has exercised its utmost energies in the suppression of the evils of opium-smoking, so a much stricter rule should now be enforced, by which one and all of the opium smokers are required to rid themselves of their habit within the period of one year. Should any one fail to observe this rule, he should not be recognized by his clan people and he will be deprived of all privileges in the country. While in the city of Canton, the following regulations are now put into force: 1. No opium smoking apparatus is allowed to be kept in any business establishment or within any family house. 2. Should any employee in a shop be addicted to the drug, he will be discharged, if he fails to rid himself of his habit at the expiration of one year. 3. Should any employee be found smoking opium not by force of habit but for fun, he should be dismissed at once. 4. Should any one receive a friend who may even be a licensed smoker, he cannot let him (the guest) smoke at his place, unless permission has been obtained from the police officers. 5. If any one be found buying opium without the necessary licence, the police should at once be informed to arrest the offender.  
All of our people should realize the importance of the anti-opium campaign. The Imperial Government has signed an agreement with the British Government to the effect that, if after a period of three years, China is not able to secure the desired prohibition of opium smoking, China will be required to pay an indemnity. Now the period of three years is fast approaching its expiration; if drastic measures are not enforced to put down the evil of opium smoking, when the time comes, all our people will be responsible for the payment of whatever indemnities that may be demanded, and not the smokers only. It is therefore the duty of all our people to do all in their power in the interest of the anti-opium propaganda.  
A meeting has been arranged to take place on the 10th day of this month (the 8th inst.) when the Taotai of Constabulary and Taotai Hui, the director of the Association, will be present, and a body of detectives will then be formed. The detectives when recruited will be empowered to search and arrest any one found offending against the anti-opium regulations."

S.S. "HELIOS" ASHORE.  
OFF HAINAN HEAD BUNK.  
The master of the steamship *On-Sang*, which arrived in port yesterday, reported that the Norwegian steamer *Helios* was ashore on the Hainan Head Bank. The German gunboat *Luchs* was standing by. The *Helios* has since been refitted; the gunboat *Luchs* returning to Hongkong later. The *On-Sang* experienced fine weather throughout her trip from Hongay.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

CALLED FOOLISH FOR SIGNING CERTAIN DOCUMENT.  
In the Land Reclamation case, which came on for hearing in the Supreme Court, to-day, Counsel representing the plaintiff (H.E. the Governor) remarked that the Government had acted foolishly, and had yielded to "hard pressure," which had been brought to bear on them. With regard to this reclamation, he said, the Government had received a very "stiff letter" (written by some European for the defendant) and they had signed the necessary papers. Had they not there would not have been all this trouble.

This memorandum, which has been submitted by the Kwangtung officials in Peking, setting out the circumstances of the Portuguese encroachments in Macao, has been forwarded to the Viceroy at Canton for his perusal.

MR. A. W. H. RELLINGHAM, engineer to the British Municipal Council at Tientsin, has been nominated by the Chinese authorities to succeed Mr. C. W. Kinsey, late general manager and engineer-in-chief of the Imperial Railways of North China, Tientsin.

THE first League match was played between the Lusitano Recreation and the Y.M.C.A. at Causeway Bay last week, and resulted in a win for the former by 13 games. The following represented the L. R. C.—P. Rori, E. Norrish, J. Remedios, H. Hyland, E. Leitao, and P. Yanovich.

A SHIPWRECK. Fung Kam Sheung, of the *Lo-On* Bank, 107, Wing Lok Street, was charged in the Police Court to-day with behaving in a disorderly manner in Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company's office; with assaulting the watchman; and with doing certain damage to the brass railings in the office. The case was remanded.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 9th May, 1909.  
Library. Museum.  
Non-Chinese.....451 186  
Chinese.....258 936  
Total.....709 1122

Reclamation Dispute.

ACTION BY GOVERNMENT.  
INTERESTING ARGUMENT ON GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

Land-owners in Hongkong, and especially those interested in the old reclamation scheme, will read with no little interest the case, which was heard before Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this morning. H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of the Colony, was entered as plaintiff, while Mr. Chu Ping, a merchant of 313, Des Voeux Road West, (executor for Chu Chuen, a rich tobacco manufacturer) was the defendant. The claim was for the specific performance by the defendant of agreements dated 17th December, 1889, and 24th July, 1903, with the Governor, in respect of Marine Lot No. 53A, which lot is situated near Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, and is bounded on the west by Edicott Lane.

MR. H. E. Pollock, with whom was Mr. H. L. Denys (of the Crown Solicitor's office), appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. W. Slade and Mr. G. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant.

THE CLAIM.  
The action was for:—  
1.—The specific performance by the defendant of the agreement dated 19th December, 1889, whereby Chu Chuen (now deceased) agreed with the Governor of Hongkong, for the consideration therein mentioned, either to assign an equitable proportion of the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A, or to pay an equivalent money to the owners of Sections B and D of the said lot.

2.—The specific performance of the agreement, dated the 24th July, 1903, whereby the defendant and one Chu Lee (now deceased) as executors of the will of the said Chu Chuen (deceased) agreed with the Governor of Hongkong in consideration of being let into possession of the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A, either to assign an equitable proportion of the said reclamation or to pay an equivalent in money to the owners of the said Sections B and D of the said lot when such equitable proportion or compensation should have been ascertained.

3.—A declaration that the equitable portion of the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A, which is referred to in the agreements in paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof, means the equitable proportion of the said reclamation as ascertained by the true interpretation of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889.

4.—A declaration that, upon the true interpretation of the said Ordinance, the term, "equitable proportion," as used in the said Agreements, means such proportion of the whole of the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A as the frontage of the owners of the said Sections B and D of Marine Lot No. 53A upon the old Praya Roadway (now known as Des Voeux Road) bears to the whole frontage of Marine Lot No. 53A upon the said Roadway.

5.—A declaration that, upon the true interpretation of the said agreements and of the said Ordinance, the defendant is bound upon the plaintiff, which he hereby undertakes to do, re-imbursing to the defendant the cost of reclaiming such area together, with interest on such cost) to assign to the owners of the said Sections B and D an area of, and out of the said reclamation, calculated in the proportion aforesaid, that is to say, an area of 5,853 square feet.

6.—Costs.  
7.—Further or other relief: The defendant is sued hereinafter the sole surviving executor of Chu Chuen (deceased).

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.  
Immediately his Lordship took his seat, Counsel for the plaintiff read the statement of claim, which we present in full. The claim read:—

1. The plaintiff is the Governor of Hongkong, and he resides at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong.

2. The defendant is a merchant carrying on business at No. 313, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, aforesaid, and he is said herein as the sole surviving executor of one Chu Chuen, deceased.

3. At the date of the commencement of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, that is to say, on the 10th May, 1899, Marine Lot No. 53A was divided into the following sections, namely:—

(1) The remaining portion belonging to the said Chu Chuen.

(2) Section A belonging to the said Chu Chuen.

(3) Sections B and D belonging to one Yiu Chow, and

(4) Section C belonging to one Matthew John Denman Stephens.

Of the said sections, the remaining portion and Sections B and D alone fronted on the Praya Roadway, the remaining portion having a frontage on roadway of 10 ft. 9 in. and sections B and D having a frontage on the said roadway of 41 ft. 6 in.

4. By Articles of Agreement, dated the 5th day of October, 1884, (which were executed on the 15th day of December, 1889) made between Bruce Shepherd of Victoria, aforesaid acting for and on behalf of the Governor of Hongkong of the one part and the said Chu Chuen of the other part, after reciting that the said Chu Chuen was Crown Lessee of Marine Lot No. 53A, remaining portion, and that he had agreed to contribute the sum of \$368,346 for the cost of the reclamation in respect of the said remaining portion of the said Lot, it was agreed between the said parties to the said Articles of Agreement, that, upon completion of the portion of the works in the area of reclamation described as Section No. 6 on the plan deposited in the Land Office pursuant to Section 7 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, and upon payment of the whole of the said sum, the Governor would grant a Crown Lease of all such portion of the reclamation provided for by the said Ordinance as was delineated on the plan then annexed and

thereon coloured red for a term of 999 years. The part of the said plan which is coloured red shows that the reclamation appertaining to the said remaining portion of Marine Lot 53A is an area of land which measures 1,536 square feet and extends right through the said reclamation from front to back.

5. By Articles of Agreement, also dated the 8th day of October, 1889, (which were executed on the 19th day of December, 1889) made between Bruce Shepherd, of Victoria, aforesaid, acting for and on behalf of the Governor of Hongkong of the one part and the said Chu Chuen of the other part, after reciting that the said Chu Chuen was the Crown Lessee of Marine Lot No. 53A and that he had agreed to contribute the sum of \$12,759.54 for the cost of the reclamation in respect of Sections B and D of the said Lot, it was agreed between the said parties to the said Articles of Agreement that, upon completion of the portion of the works, in the area of reclamation described as Section No. 6 on the plan deposited in the Land Office pursuant to Section 7 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, and upon payment of the whole of the said sum, the Governor would grant a Crown Lease of all such portion of the reclamation provided for by the said Ordinance as was delineated on the plan then annexed and thereon coloured red for a term of 999 years. The part of the said plan which is coloured red shows that the reclamation appertaining to the said Sections B and D of Marine Lot No. 53A is an area of land which measures 5,853 square feet and extends right through the said reclamation from front to back.

6. The said Chu Chuen was only permitted by the then Governor of Hongkong to sign the last mentioned Agreement subject to and upon and in consideration of his entering into an Agreement with the Governor of Hongkong, which is in the words and figures following:—

"I, the undersigned, Chu Chuen, Crown Lessee of Marine Lot No. 53A, in consideration of the agreement entered into by me this day for the reclamation of the foreshore in front of the Lot under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, hereby guarantee either to assign an equitable proportion of the said reclamation, or to pay an equivalent in money to the owners of sections B, C and D, of the said Lot."

"I hereby also agree to indemnify the Government in respect of any claim that may hereafter be made against it in respect of the said reclamation."

"Dated this 19th day of December, 1889."

"(Sd) CHU CHUEN."

The said Chu Chuen came to a settlement with the owner of Section C of the said Lot.

7. The said Yiu Chow was ready and willing and he so informed the Hongkong Government prior to the execution of the documents which are referred to in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 hereof to accept the portion of the reclamation which was coloured red on the plan referred to in paragraph 5 hereof as his equitable proportion of the said reclamation under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, but the said Chu Chuen claimed to be entitled under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, to a considerable part of the said portion of the said area and the Governor of Hongkong, without coming to a decision as to and without prejudice to the rival claims of the said Yiu Chow and the said Chu Chuen to sign the said Article of Agreement but only upon and in consideration of his entering into the undertaking which is referred to in paragraph 6 hereof.

8. Upon the true construction of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, the said Yiu Chow was entitled, as the owner of Sections B and D of the said Lot, to such proportion (from front to back) of the whole of the reclamation to the said Lot as the frontage of sections B and D of the said Lot upon the old Praya Roadway, not known as Des Voeux Road, bore to the whole frontage of the said Lot upon the said Roadway, that is to say, to the area of land which is coloured red in the plan which is referred to in paragraph 5 hereof.

9. On or about the 19th day of December, 1891, the Governor of Hongkong caused to be published in the Hongkong Government Gazette a Notification No. 330, dated the 10th day of December, 1891, containing a List of Lessees, who had signified their acceptance of the portion of land assigned to them under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, Section 7, Sub-section 2, and of the quantity or area of land to be granted to such Lessees and of the estimated amount of contributions to be paid by them in respect thereof as rectified, re-adjusted and altered by the Governor-in-Council, pursuant to sub-section 4, of Section 7 of the said Ordinance. In such List (under the heading of Section No. 6 of the said reclamation) appear, *inter alia*, the following entries:—

	Area of ground to be reclaimed	Estimated amount of contribution
53A remaining portion Chu Chuen.....	1,536	\$3,326.60
53A Section B.....		
53A Section D.....	41.6	5,853
53A Section D.....		\$12,759.54

10.—The said Yiu Chow died on or about the 21st day of May, 1893, and his children, Yiu Chiu and one Pan Kon Shan are now the owners of the said Sections B and D, having acquired the same by purchase under an indenture of Assignment dated the 12th day of September, 1900, from Lo Sam, who was the executor of one Kwok Kwai, who was the executor of the said Yiu Chow.  
By virtue of the last mentioned Assignment, which included a conveyance to the said Chan U Chai and Pan Kon Shan of all the estate, right, title, and interest of Lo Ah Sang, as such executor, as aforesaid, and in the piece of ground or extension seawards known as registered in the Land Office as the reclamation of Marine Lot No. 53A, the said Chan U Chai and Pan Kon Shan became a

entitled to that portion of the said reclamation to the said Lot which is coloured red in the said plan annexed to the said Article of Agreement, which are referred to in paragraph 5 hereof.

12. The said Chu Chuen died on or about the 25th day of January, 1898, and Probate of his will was, on or about the 7th day of January, 1899, granted to the defendant and to one Chu Lee as the executors thereof.

13. On the 24th day of July, 1903, the defendant and the said Chu Lee, as such executors, as aforesaid, were admitted by the Governor of Hongkong into possession of the reclamation to the said Lot under two separate agreements of that date, one of which related to the reclamation in respect of the remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 53A and the other of which related to the reclamation in respect of Sections B and D of the said Lot (which latter reclamation is in the plan annexed to the agreement described as the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A (Eastern portion) and by the said Agreements it was provided that such letting into possession was subject to the said Articles of Agreement, which are referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 hereof and were not to be prejudiced or considered a waiver of the rights and remedies of the Government thereunder and the said Agreement relating to the said reclamation in respect of Sections B and D of the said Lot was entered into by the Governor, subject to and upon and in consideration of the said executors of the said Chu Chuen signing, which they did, the following document, namely:—

"We, the undersigned, Chu Lee and Chu Ping, executors of the will of Chu Chuen, deceased, in consideration of the Agreement entered into by us this day with His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., on behalf of the Government of Hongkong for possession of the reclamation in front of Marine Lot No. 53A, described in the said Agreement as, the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A, Eastern portion, hereby agree either to assign an equitable proportion of the said reclamation or to pay an equivalent in money to the owners of Sections B and D of the said Marine Lot No. 53A, when such equitable proportion or compensation shall have been ascertained."

"We also agree to indemnify the Government of Hongkong in respect of any legal claim that may hereafter be made against it in respect of the said reclamation."

"Dated the 24th July, 1903."

"Witness to the signatures of Chu Lee and Chu Ping and interpreted to them by Lo Kwan Yi, sworn interpreter."

"(Sd) CHU LEE } In Chinese.  
(Sd) CHU PING }

14. The said Chu Lee died on or about the 18th day of May, 1904.

15. The portion of the works in the area of the reclamation, described as Section No. 6 on the plan deposited in the Land Office pursuant to Section 7 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance was begun about the month of May, 1899, and was completed about the month of June, 1903, and the whole of the sum of \$12,759.54 being the cost of the reclamation in respect of sections B and D of the said Lot, has been paid to the Hongkong Government, the sum of \$11,646.60, by Chu Chuen or by his executors, and \$1,594.94 by Chan U Chiu and Pan Kon Shan. The plaintiff is ready and willing upon the relief being granted, which is prayed for in this action to pay to the defendant the sum of \$11,646.60, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum from the respective dates on which the respective instalments thereof were paid by Chu Chuen or by his executors.

THE STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

The statement of defence reads as follows:—

1. The defendant admits paragraphs 1 and 2 of the statement of claim.

2. The defendant admits paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the statement of claim, except that he does not admit that the Articles of Agreement in paragraph 4 mentioned were signed on the 15th December, 1889, and says they were signed on the 14th December, 1889, and does not admit that the measurements in the said paragraphs given are correct.

3. In answer to paragraph 7 of the statement of claim the defendant denies that Yiu Chow was ready and willing or that he at any time so informed the Hongkong Government, to accept any portion of the reclamation in front of the Lot or to enter into any agreements with the Government in respect thereto, or that Yiu Chow had made or had any claim to the said reclamation or that Chu Chuen was permitted to sign the Articles of Agreement without prejudice to any claim of Yiu Chow, and says that the said Yiu Chow refused to enter into the reclamation agreement prescribed by the Reclamation Ordinance, 1889, although requested by the said Government to do so and that when the agreement in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the statement of claim referred to were signed by the said Chu Chuen Yiu Chow had no right to any part of the said reclamation.

4. In answer to paragraph 8 of the statement of claim, the defendant says that by the true construction of the said Ordinance, the said Yiu Chow could have become entitled to the proportion in the reclamation to the said paragraph mentioned by signifying his acceptance thereof in writing within the period mentioned in Section 8, Sub-sections 2 and 3 of the said Ordinance but that Yiu Chow did not so signify his acceptance within the said period or at all and that thereby Yiu Chow lost all rights except to compensation as and when awarded under Sub-section 6 of the said section 8.  
5. The defendant admits the facts alleged in paragraph 9 of the statement of claim but says that the said notification so far as regards Yiu Chow was untrue and a mere clerical error. The defendant does not admit that the fact of the alleged notification is relevant to any issue in this action or that the same has any force or effect as between the plaintiff and defendant.  
6. The defendant admits paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the statement of claim, except that he denies that Yiu Chow of the reclamation in front of Marine Lot No. 53A, Eastern portion, hereby agree either to assign an equitable proportion of the said reclamation or to pay an equivalent in money to the owners of Sections B and D of the said Marine Lot No. 53A, when such equitable proportion or compensation shall have been ascertained."



tioned any right to any portion of the said claimant's property passed to Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan or either of them, and says that the payment of \$5,000 in paragraph 15 of the statement of claim mentioned was paid owing to a mistake on the part of the Assistant Land Officer in addressing a demand for payment of the said claim to the said Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan instead of to the executor of the said Chu Chuen and the Government have offered to return the said payment.

7. This action is an action brought by the said Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan of their assignees in the name of the plaintiff upon an agreement as to the costs and conduct of this action, the terms of which are to the defendant unknown and the plaintiff has no interest in the result of the said action otherwise than as Trustee or Agent for the said Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan or one of them or their or one of their assignees.

8. In the action of No. 66 of 1903 in the Original Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court between the said Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan, plaintiffs, and Chu Ping, the defendant in this action, and Chu Lee, co-defendant with the defendant and since deceased, defendants, all the matters in issue in this action were finally decided on the appeal of the defendants in the said action No. 66 of 1903 by the judgment of the Lord of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered on the 10th May, 1905.

9. The plaintiff is stopped by the action and the said judgment from alleging that the said Chan Ut Chiu and Pun Koo Shan are, under the Agreements, the statement of claim referred to, entitled to any part of the said claimant's property.

10. The defendant will submit at the trial that the statement of claim shows no cause of action or ground of equitable relief to the plaintiff and does not sustain a claim for the relief prayed for or any part thereof.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS QUESTIONED.  
Mr. Slade moved that the action be dismissed on the ground that the action was brought by Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor, for and on behalf of the Government of Hongkong. Under that title, he said the plaintiff had no right of action. Taking the Governor as an individual the statement of claim does not reduce his title of office. The Governor in 1889 at the time when the agreements were made—did not assign the agreements to the present Governor. Maybe there was a title, but it was not to be found on the face of the pleadings. There was no Ordinance in the Colony which gave the Governor of Hongkong the right of action. He was not a corporation, and therefore had no right of action. In actions against the Government, as provided in the Code, they should be brought against the Attorney-General. No correlative authority was given the Attorney-General to act for the Governor, and no power was given a Governor to sue on behalf of previous Governors.

The Chief Justice—Is this the first action a Governor has ever brought?  
Mr. Slade—I think so. I never heard of any other.  
Proceeding, Counsel remarked that the words "Governor of Hongkong" was a loose expression of ordinary language, the same as the Cabinet of England. No action could be brought against the Cabinet. Actions of all kinds, actions for and on behalf of the Government of England, unless in the name of the reigning Sovereign for the time being, unless by legal title, or charter, or patent, which created high offices into a corporation, there was no right of action. Mr. Slade observed that the action was defective, and added that a suit by a Governor for and on behalf of the Government was not at all.

The Chief Justice was understood to remark that there could be an amendment.  
Mr. Slade pursued that the Governor, perhaps, had a right of action, but it was not shown to be so. If it was shown, the defence could plead to the amendment. But to go and say they were going to cut out this and insert a new name as plaintiff was not right. It was obvious that the proper plaintiff in this action was the King, but the (Mr. Slade) was doubtful whether His Majesty would care to be the cat paw of the "two greedy Chiu-chiu now fighting in the Privy Council." That was, however, another matter.  
The Chief Justice—What about the question of estoppel raised by the other side?  
Mr. Slade—To save my friend the trouble I will not raise that point.

MR. POLLOCK'S REPLY.  
Mr. Pollock stated that the first point to be noted was that in the Interpretation Ordinance, 8 of 1897, Section 5, it was enacted that the word "Governor" shall include the officer for the time being administering the Government in the Colony. He took it that the words "for the time being" were enough to pass on such title as the then Governor had to whoever for the time being was administering the Government of the Colony. Everything as an agreement, he went on, could be enforced by the officer for the time being. Therefore, assuming that something was done under a statute, the right of the then Governor would pass on to his successor. This point was of importance because, as a matter of fact, the document which was entered into the present case by Chu Chuen was in regard to the remaining portion of M. L. No. 53A and the other portion, Sections B and D. The documents were in form of Schedule to Ordinance 6 of 1889.

Mr. Slade remarked that no Schedule showed the form of the undertaking.

Mr. Pollock stated that he was only dealing with the reclamation agreement of 1889 as referred to in paragraph 5 of the statement of claim, and not with the other agreement. With regard to the body of the Ordinance, he observed, it would be found that Sub-section 3 of Section 8 was operative partly in the body of the Ordinance, which stated that it was for the Governor or any person on his behalf to enter into the form in Schedule. In other words the Prince Reclamation Ordinance laid it down that it was the Governor—the Governor was the officer on behalf of the Government—who was to enter into agreements under the Ordinance, such as the agreement as referred to in paragraph 5 of the statement of claim.

Now, in paragraph 5 of the statement of claim, Mr. Slade's agreement was one clearly made under this form of the Ordinance. It was made by Mr. Bruce Shepherd for and on behalf of the Government—made under the Statutory form in this Ordinance, so that "the Governor" includes his successors, the "whole string" so to speak. In fact unless that was so a very great absurdity would result, because it would mean that the client would have to get what was necessary from Governor Des Vieux.

Mr. Slade—I want the Crown lease.

Mr. Pollock—My friend is jumping. There is no Crown lease. Counsel proceeded to state that it was lawful for the Governor to carry out the work. It was not only absurd to say that all what Chu Chuen got in the agreement was with Governor Des Vieux and with no other Governor. If that was so then he submitted it must follow that the undertaking or guarantee in paragraph 6 of the statement of claim must have a co-extensive effect.

The Chief Justice—Was the second agreement necessary? Was it made for greater caution?

Mr. Pollock's reply was in the affirmative.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OPINION.  
The Chief Justice said that supposing any action was brought it must be brought in the name of the Governor. Speaking not as an official, but as a lawyer, the Governor was the right person to enter as plaintiff. The statement was right.

MR. SLADE AGAIN.  
Counsel for the defence stated that he could reply to all that was said. Where in a deed, he said, the name of an officer appeared, an assignment to a man holding certain office, that deed was void. That deed was a conveyance to an office which was not a corporation. If that was not the case, then a Statute or an Ordinance would have already been passed, but it was not so. The Governor is an office and an individual. There was no difficulty in identifying who he may be; but an agreement by him was an agreement binding upon the person, whom he represented—the King.

The Chief Justice—I am not sure he devotes his power to the Governor.

Mr. Slade—How far?

The Chief Justice—The Governor has full power according to the legislature.

Mr. Slade—I submit that is not so. The proper course is to petition against the King.

Mr. Pollock was addressing the Court when our report closed.

"ZAFIRO"-"KALUGURAN" COLLISION.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.

The Manila Insular Surveyor of Customs has submitted to the Collector a complete report of the investigation he and Captain Gotti made of the collision of the *Zafiro* and the *Kaluguran*, which occurred, Wednesday, April 28. Witnesses for the *Zafiro* testified that the lights of the *Kaluguran* were off the *Zafiro*'s port bow when first seen, and that the smaller vessel turned suddenly when nearly opposite, thus ramming the *Zafiro*.

Exactly contrary to this contention was the evidence of the other side, which was to the effect that the *Zafiro* was off their starboard, and that the *Zafiro* itself was the one to make a sudden change in the course, which made it impossible for the *Kaluguran* to manoeuvre quickly enough to avoid being run down.

From this conflict of evidences the board had to decide upon an equitable finding, which is now before the Collector of Customs for consideration.

It is claimed that the damage to the *Zafiro*, which will have to be docked at Hongkong, amounts to P2,000 at least. Two plates were sprung, a slight leakage was caused on the outside, and several inside frames were bent. The loss to the *Kaluguran*'s owners is estimated at P3,500. The stem was pushed in and turned to starboard, the "strakes" were bent and dented, and the frames on both sides must be replaced.

The accident would have been fraught with more serious consequences had both vessels been steaming rapidly. The *Zafiro* was just entering the bay at a trifling seven knots, and the *Kaluguran* was proceeding slowly with two catcoes and three binnies in tow.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.  
On the 10th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the Looschoos, and risen elsewhere particularly in E. Japan.

The depression, lying over N. China yesterday, has progressed Eastwards towards N. Korea. A shallow depression is shown this morning in the neighbourhood of the Looschoos. Pressure is relatively high over E. Japan and W. China.

Light or moderate N. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.19 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. to N. E. winds, light; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N. to N.E. winds, light to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

It is stated that at a recent meeting in reference to anti-opium measures, Prince Kuang, the Anti-Opium Commissioner, proposed to add to the severity of the Opium Prohibition Laws next year. All officials who smoke opium should be cashiered of their rank. They will then be on the same footing as the common people and if they should not break off the opium habit, they should, later, be liable, as other opium smokers, to be classed as outcasts and to be deprived of all citizen rights and privileges.

Peking, 9th May.

Portugal claims as compensation a sum of 2,300,000 (P) for the retrocession of her encroachments outside the territorial limits of Macao.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, is rather embarrassed over the profferment of the claim.

[No news has been received from Portuguese sources to confirm the above report.—Ed., H.K.T.]

DUTCH NETHERLANDS INDIES.

THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th May.

The Netherlands Government refuses to recognise the Chamber of Commerce which the Chinese residents in the Dutch Netherlands-Indies have established.

The Waiwupu has lodged a strong protest with the Dutch Minister in Peking.

PROPOSED NAVAL BASES.

ADMIRAL SAH'S INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th May.

Admiral Sah has started on his tour of inspection of the places proposed as naval bases.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.  
CHINA AND MACAO.  
ALLEGED CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

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SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE GOVERNOR OF KANSU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th May.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang to arrange a settlement of the differences between the Governor of Kansu and the Shanghai Taotai.

SHIPPING AND MAELS

MAELS DUE

Indian (*Lalrang*) 12th inst.  
English (*Oceanic*) 20th inst. 6 a.m.  
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th inst.  
Indian (*Kulrang*) 19th inst.  
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 28th inst.

The s.s. *Suvelie* arrived at Manila on 8th inst.

The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 8th inst., and is due here on 10th inst. at 6 p.m.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Anhui* left Shanghai on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 12th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Singan* left Haiphong on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 13th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Sungliang* left Hilo on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 13th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Silvia* left Singapore on 8th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst., p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which left here on 11th inst., at 6 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 8th inst., at noon, and is expected here on 10th inst., at 7 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 10 a.m., on 9th inst., and left again at 5 p.m., same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m., on 11th inst.

PRESIDENT Taft has appointed Mr. W. W. Rockhill United States Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Rockhill has been United States Minister to China during the past few years. He has been in the diplomatic service for many years. He began his career in the American Legation at Peking as long ago as 1884. While on duty there he managed to make several extensive trips through various parts of the empire and acquired a great store of information on things Chinese. He wrote much on Oriental subjects and passed from Peking to a place in the clerical force of the State department. In 1897 Rockhill became United States Minister to Greece. This post he resigned after two years and accepted special missions to the Far East for two years. From 1899 to 1901 he was Director of the Bureau of American Republics. Since the latter date he has been Minister to China.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/9 1/2  
Do demand ..... 1/9 1/2  
Do 4 months sight ..... 1/9 1/2  
France—Bank T.T. .... 23 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 43 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 8 1/2  
India T.T. .... 135 1/2  
Do demand ..... 135 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 74 1/2  
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 .... 77 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 8 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 8 1/2

Buying.

months sight L/O. .... 1/9 1/2  
5 months sight L/O. .... 1/10 1/2  
3 days sight San Francisco & New York. 41 1/2  
4 months sight ..... 45 1/2  
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne. .... 1/10 1/2  
4 months sight France ..... 31 1/2  
5 months sight ..... 33 1/2  
4 months sight Germany ..... 8 1/2  
Bar Silver ..... 24 7/16  
Bank of England rate ..... 21 1/2  
Sovereign ..... 100 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows—

Malwa New ..... @ 1,070/1,090  
Old ..... @ 1,100/1,120  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180

Per cent.

Malwa New ..... @ 1,000  
Old ..... @ 1,100  
Older ..... @ 1,150  
Older ..... @ 1,150

Per cent.

Malwa New ..... @ 1,000/1,020  
Old ..... @ 1,100/1,120  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180  
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Old ..... @ 1,100/1,120  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180

Per cent.

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Malwa New ..... @ 1,000/1,020  
Old ..... @ 1,100/1,120  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180  
Older ..... @ 1,150/1,180

Per cent.











## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOKIA &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,334	Final of £3 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ 1/8 = \$16.014	5 1/2 %	{ \$24 1/2 sellers London £89.10 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,000	£1	£1	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,883	5/- (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$5 1/2
<b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$238,757 \$171,900 \$125,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 308,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 150,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 204 ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$350	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$107,418 \$105,949 \$68,609 }	\$2,464 9 1/2	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	6 %	\$83 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$107,418 \$105,949 \$68,609 }	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$135 sellers
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$143,861 \$13,802 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$107 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$143,861 \$13,802 }	\$308,711	\$7 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$337 1/2 sales
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$9,000 \$164,638 }	\$2,031	\$1 for 1906	...	\$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$607,500 \$79,423 \$25,344 }	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$3 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 }	4 %	{ \$5 1/2 \$5 1/2 }
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 5 1/2 buyers Tls. 55 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,520	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	\$7 1/2 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$08	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908 \$0.30 }	4 %	\$25 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 44,121 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 2,235	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$550,000 \$550,000 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$135,811	\$3 for 1907	...	\$16
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 160 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 ex d'
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £1,000 £1,000 }	Dr. £3,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 18 cents	...	\$7.90 sales
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$48,916 \$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 }	\$50,101	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 }	\$18,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	10 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000 }	Tls. 23,718	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 160 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 Tls. 35,000 }	Tls. 4,131	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.1.09	6 %	Tls. 101 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. 4,230	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$20 1/2 sales
Central Stores, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$24,611	\$1.20 per old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$18 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$25	{ \$548,975 \$13,912 }	\$293	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$71 ex n.l.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 %	\$101 buyers
Hampden Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$121,123 \$38,561 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$298	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Siao Hai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,043,045 Tls. 31,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 118 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 31,000 Tls. 31,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Jotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	11,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$9,533	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 1/2 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 275,200 Tls. 275,200 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 92
Leong-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 275,200 Tls. 275,200 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 275,200 Tls. 275,200 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 40 1/2 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asiatic Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1,500 £1,500 }	£643	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$10 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 }	£643	\$1.30 or 1908	10 %	\$12 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$1,500	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$5
Do. do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$1,500	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	18,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$2,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$8.90 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,753	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	11,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	8 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$286,000 \$286,000 }	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,795	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$8,790	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,200 sales
Manichappi tot Mij, Bosch en Landbouwen-planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 52,711 }	Tls. 216,688	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,471	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 %	\$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,471	None	...	Tls. 112 1/2 b.
Philippine Company, Limited	71,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Pa. 18,640	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908	...	\$24
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	11,000	£30	£30	{ Tls. 230,000 Tls. 230,000 }	Tls. 23,038	None	...	\$5
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. \$26,601	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 64 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$230	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$10 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$13 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$1.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$9 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$6,431	Interim of 30 cts. a/c 1908	...	\$2 1/2 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$6,431	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	
William Powell, Limited	1,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,095		...	

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Intimations.

## COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

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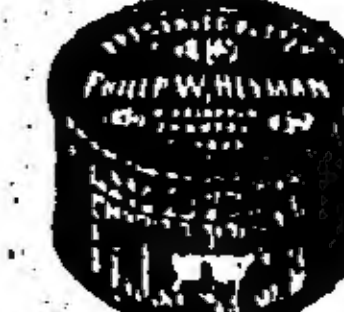
Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A. Lopez, Regalia G. Pereira, Favoritos A. Lopez, Favoritos A. Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

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## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It is a powerful, stimulating, and invigorating agent, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, increasing dementia, night disturbances, sudden starting, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy the pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening discharges, invigorates the system, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "fed up," and valueless.

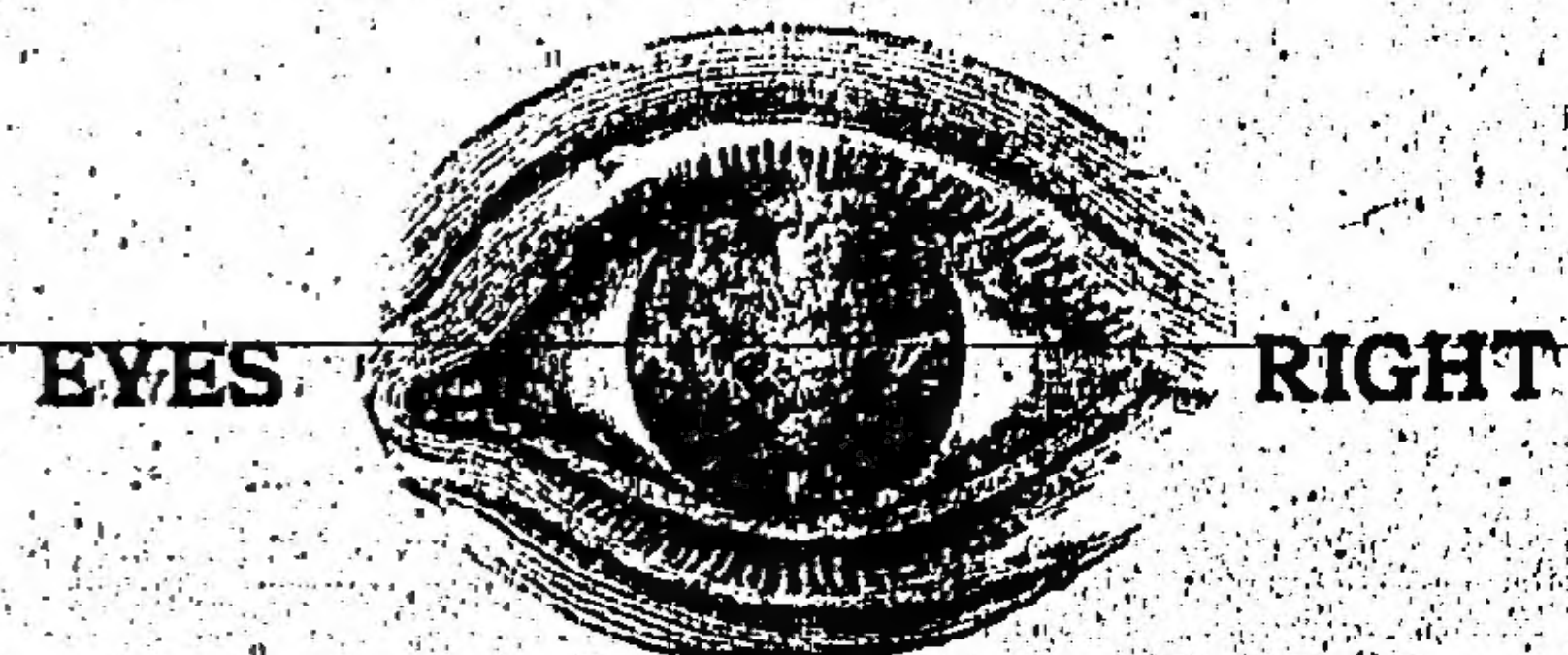
## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scabs, eruptions, skin diseases, glandular swellings, rheumatism, and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, had legs, had breasts, ulcers, sores, guttae or dermal eruptions, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Canton, 4th March, 1908.

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My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not obtained by any other as their composition is only known to me.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.

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